

PLAN PURPOSE

The main purposes of the Schoharie County All Hazards Mitigation Plan can be broken down into three parts: 1) identify the natural and human caused hazards that may impact Schoharie County municipalities at any time 2) establish goals and objectives to help the County decrease the impact of such hazards on public and private property and on living things and 3) describe the actions the County and municipalities will take to implement the plan.

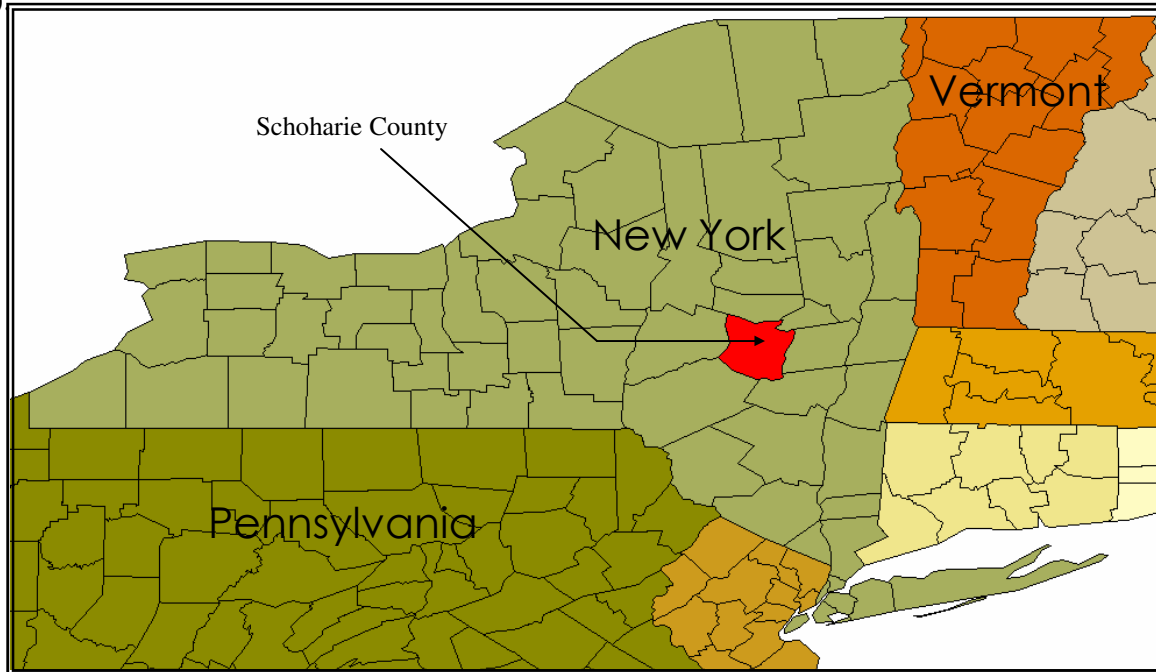
Following devastating floods in January 1996, Schoharie County has taken a proactive stance against natural and human caused hazards. Immediately after the January 1996 floods, the County was forced to make decisions about mitigating the impacts of a similar future flood. Tough decisions on local levels were made, such as implementing land use regulations to limit the ability of private property owners to rebuild and remain in harms way and on the County level as well, such as placing deed restrictions on County tax sale parcels located in the 100 year floodplain. With the assistance of the New York State Emergency Management Office and the Federal Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, and later with funding from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Schoharie County and several town and village governments decided to be proactive through education, property acquisition, and home/utility elevation projects. Such proactive measures have been successful, but further mitigation efforts in the last several years have been hindered by typical barriers to many rural governments in New York State including, lack of clear mitigation goals, lack of adequate funding, lack of adequate staff, lack of cooperation amongst government agencies and lack of cooperation between government and the private and non-profit organizations. A lack of clear goals to the hazard mitigation effort will hopefully be eliminated by the time the first review of this plan occurs in 2010 and the County agencies and the twenty-two municipalities in the County have used and improved this plan.

Schoharie County wants this plan to be comprehensive, yet as brief and understandable as possible. In the summer of 2004, the County received a State Archives and Records Administration grant for equipment, training, and software to better organize the County GIS. Several of the methods used to estimate potential losses for certain hazards will be modified and improved as the data contained within the Schoharie County Geographic Information System (GIS) is further developed and connections between databases are made. For example, a point identifies each structure in a special flood hazard area in Schoharie County but associating the point with a content assessed inventory is still being developed. Additionally, the County is currently involved in a detailed inventory of bridges and culverts and an associated value can be determined. The County also intends to maximize the use of HAZUS-MH to further analyze hazards once a workstation and Spatial Analyst software is purchased and a staff person becomes efficient with the use of the software. This information will make the estimate of potential dollar losses for natural hazards more accurate and this plan will be revised as soon as this new information is available. Additionally, a key base map layer, digitized tax maps, will not be completed countywide until late 2006. This missing key layer hinders the County in making fast queries in regard to property information. Once completed, improvements can be made to this plan and additional maps or improvements to the accuracy of existing maps can be made at the first plan review in 2010.

Schoharie County agencies and municipalities need to work together to solve common problems and to protect County residents and visitors from hazards. The All Hazards Mitigation Plan will place the County on the path to solving existing problems, improving cooperation, and sharing limited resources.

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW AND PAST MITIGATION PROJECTS

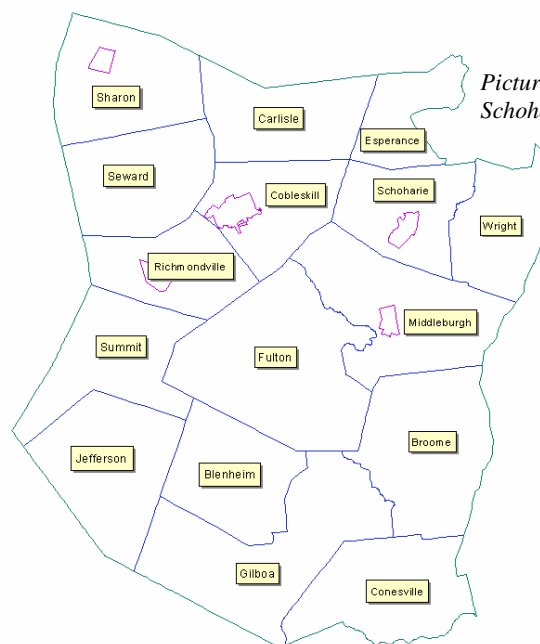
Schoharie County is located in the east-central part of New York approximately 30 miles west of the City of Albany and 135 miles north of the City of New York. It occupies approximately 390,000 acres, or 610 square miles. The terrain is a mix of rounded mountainsides and flat, narrow valleys. Elevation ranges from an average of about 1,200 feet in the northern limestone plateau section of the County to approximately 2,000 feet in the higher plateaus in the southern part of the County. Higher elevations exceeding 2,500 feet exist in sections of the Catskill Mountains that extend north into the County. Schoharie Creek flows north from the Catskill Mountains through the County to the Mohawk River. The County is rural and surrounded by Montgomery, Schenectady, Albany, Greene, Delaware, and Otsego Counties. Schoharie County is the least populated county in the region with 31,582 people (2000 Census)



Picture 1 – Schoharie County in New York State

Schoharie County is comprised of 16 towns and 6 villages. There are no cities in the County. The most populated region of the County (approximately 14,000 people) is the northwest towns of Carlisle, Cobleskill, Richmondville, Seward, and Sharon where the Villages of Cobleskill, Richmondville, and Sharon Springs are located.

As shown in Table 1, the County experienced a slight decrease in population of 277 persons or .9 percent from 1990 to 2000. As for the minor civil divisions, the Town of Cobleskill had the greatest decrease in population with 863 persons or 11.9 percent. The Village of Cobleskill also decreased by 735 persons or 14 percent, while the remainder of the Town of Cobleskill decreased by 128 persons or 6.4



Picture 2 – Schoharie County Towns

percent. The greatest increase, however, was in the Town of Middleburgh with 257 persons or 13.8 percent.

TABLE 1
TABULATION OF POPULATION CHANGES 1940 TO 2000
SCHOHARIE COUNTY WITH MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS

GEOGRAPHIC AREA	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	SHORT TERM		LONG TERM	
								CHANGE	1990-2000	CHANGE	1940-2000
								Number	Percent	Number	Percent
SCHOHARIE COUNTY	20,812	22,703	22,616	24,750	29,710	31,859	31,582	-277	-0.9%	10,770	51.7%
Blenheim Town	415	378	345	260	292	332	330	-2	-0.6%	-85	-20.5%
Broome Town	768	635	517	551	761	926	947	21	2.3%	179	23.3%
Carlisle Town	917	1,010	900	1,040	1,417	1,672	1,758	86	5.1%	841	91.7%
Cobleskill Town	4,005	4,709	4,964	6,017	7,048	7,270	6,407	-863	-11.9%	2,402	60.0%
Cobleskill Village	2,617	3,208	3,471	4,368	5,272	5,268	4,533	-735	-14.0%	1,916	73.2%
Remainder of Town	1,388	1,501	1,493	1,649	1,776	2,002	1,874	-128	-6.4%	486	35.0%
Conesville Town	673	626	593	489	681	684	726	42	6.1%	53	7.9%
Esperance Town	887	1,128	1,232	1,567	1,951	2,101	2,043	-58	-2.8%	1,156	130.3%
Esperance Village	219	322	314	408	374	324	380	56	17.3%	161	73.5%
Remainder of Town	668	806	918	1,159	1,577	1,777	1,663	-114	-6.4%	995	149.0%
Fulton Town	1,010	1,050	1,008	1,060	1,394	1,514	1,495	-19	-1.3%	485	48.0%
Gilboa Town	1,061	943	782	854	1,078	1,207	1,215	8	0.7%	154	14.5%
Jefferson Town	845	819	800	840	1,108	1,190	1,285	95	8.0%	440	52.1%
Middleburgh Town	2,113	2,460	2,437	2,486	2,980	3,296	3,515	219	6.6%	1,402	66.4%
Middleburgh Village	1,074	1,298	1,317	1,410	1,358	1,436	1,398	-38	-2.6%	324	30.2%
Remainder of Town	1,039	1,162	1,120	1,076	1,622	1,860	2,117	257	13.8%	1,078	103.8%
Richmondville Town	1,503	1,728	1,746	1,903	2,186	2,397	2,412	15	0.6%	909	60.5%
Richmondville Village	598	709	743	826	792	843	786	-57	-6.8%	188	31.4%
Remainder of Town	905	1,019	1,003	1,077	1,394	1,554	1,626	72	4.6%	721	79.7%
Schoharie Town	2,417	2,777	3,063	3,088	3,107	3,369	3,299	-70	-2.1%	882	36.5%
Schoharie Village	941	1,059	1,168	1,125	1,016	1,045	1,030	-15	-1.4%	89	9.5%
Remainder of Town	1,476	1,718	1,895	1,963	2,091	2,324	2,269	-55	-2.4%	793	53.7%
Seward Town	1,146	1,224	1,210	1,271	1,587	1,651	1,637	-14	-0.8%	491	42.8%
Sharon Town	1,476	1,463	1,405	1,566	1,915	1,892	1,843	-49	-2.6%	367	24.9%
Sharon Springs Village	433	361	351	421	514	543	547	4	0.7%	114	26.3%
Remainder of Town	1,043	1,102	1,054	1,145	1,401	1,349	1,296	-53	-3.9%	253	24.3%
Summit Town	790	850	704	690	903	973	1,123	150	15.4%	333	42.2%
Wright Town	786	903	910	1,068	1,302	1,385	1,547	162	11.7%	761	96.8%

Sources: 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000 U.S. Census of Population & Housing.
Prepared by the Southern Tier East Regional Planning Development Board.

Land Uses

The accompanying Table 2 summarizes land use in Schoharie County. As shown on the table, single family, agricultural, wild forest, and unused land uses predominate among the municipalities that make up Schoharie County. Development has occurred primarily in the Schoharie Valley and Cobleskill Creek Valley where all but one village is located. The table presents information for each town and village in the county, with the town figures excluding any villages.

TABLE 2
DISTRIBUTION OF LAND USES -2002
SCHOHARIE COUNTY AND ITS MUNICIPALITIES

Distribution of Land Uses (in Acres)											
City, Town or Village	Single Family	Multiple Family	Mobile Home	Comm/Retail	Indust	Inst Public	Agric	Wild Forest	Rec'n	Unused	Total
Blenheim T	6,087.29	186.24	544.41	10.55	0.00	1,489.00	1,313.32	7,691.42	0.16	4,315.89	21,638.28
Broome T	10,318.70	347.79	1,786.14	282.73	20.00	12.28	3,103.31	7,717.25	26.40	6,786.82	30,401.42
Carlisle T	4,564.62	167.80	859.52	60.03	0.46	143.76	11,760.15	507.49	0.00	3,332.83	21,396.66
Cobleskill T	2,628.13	274.29	160.93	398.48	301.74	790.34	7,822.68	1,167.01	105.70	2,994.49	16,643.79
Cobleskill V	382.63	58.46	4.79	265.22	100.78	479.16	259.62	0.00	65.15	306.37	1,922.18
Conesville T	8,201.44	144.40	1,199.51	53.80	0.22	574.40	3,716.00	4,615.37	98.10	6,785.09	25,388.33
Esperance T	4,030.10	144.25	576.86	289.08	72.20	87.43	3,273.64	2.00	0.00	3,487.86	11,963.42
Esperance V	96.23	4.30	2.90	4.54	0.00	15.23	22.32	0.00	0.60	146.48	292.60
Fulton T	10,139.63	44.24	1,192.84	10.53	200.33	14.14	5,974.06	13,466.56	155.30	9,019.84	40,217.47
Gilboa T	10,604.91	620.00	1,886.57	8.94	68.20	2,729.62	9,444.12	1,463.21	563.77	9,987.11	37,376.45
Jefferson T	9,312.09	73.60	1,151.31	57.75	52.50	204.28	6,596.82	1,577.21	382.49	7,988.15	27,396.20
Middleburgh T	12,098.26	446.30	1,280.01	203.63	266.42	153.95	6,018.87	1,605.46	187.70	8,585.56	30,846.16
Middleburgh V	252.86	27.63	1.40	38.10	0.00	71.88	170.50	16.70	2.20	108.84	690.11
Richmondville T	4,633.35	99.79	607.95	156.90	35.61	551.49	5,240.14	264.55	16.25	5,763.05	17,369.08
Richmondville V	297.93	16.97	10.88	24.48	0.30	79.45	203.65	3.00	2.50	244.70	883.86
Schoharie T	4,257.86	245.54	357.83	75.42	228.00	249.98	6,764.54	99.85	44.19	4,706.69	17,029.90
Schoharie V	251.96	152.85	1.10	34.28	21.40	135.70	327.65	0.00	9.79	66.43	1,001.16
Seward T	5,287.78	263.59	569.80	133.87	0.00	74.21	9,637.02	1,073.56	32.94	5,778.16	22,850.93
Sharon T	5,404.66	341.36	536.12	175.75	14.47	516.77	12,418.53	646.22	86.20	3,208.66	23,348.74
Sharon Springs V	354.20	5.68	12.39	251.77	1.30	57.04	47.02	3.00	103.29	266.03	1,101.72
Summit T	9,441.79	0.00	1,035.36	43.71	26.90	103.16	2,663.56	2,036.51	0.00	8,090.99	23,441.98
Wright T	5,937.81	323.65	582.72	134.48	0.00	89.45	6,675.85	666.74	0.00	3,485.77	17,896.47
Total	114,584.23	3,988.73	14,361.34	2,714.04	1,410.83	8,622.72	103,453.37	44,623.11	1,882.73	95,455.81	391,096.91

Source: Schoharie County Planning Department. Town figures exclude villages.

According to the Schoharie County Agricultural and Farmland Protection Plan, agriculture is the predominant industry in Schoharie County with dairy products accounting for 66% of agricultural sales in the County. Approximately 353,000 acres of the County is in farm or forest use, about 90% of the total land mass. Schoharie County has little heavy industry (several quarries do operate in the County) and industrial land is predominately light manufacturing, warehousing, and other similar uses. The lack of heavy industry in the County reduces the possibility of problems associated with some analyzed hazards such as air contamination, explosion, fire, oil spill, hazardous material (fixed site). Table 3 is a list of major employers in the County of which only 3 are industrial.

TABLE 3
SCHOHARIE COUNTY MAJOR EMPLOYERS WITH 50 OR MORE EMPLOYEES

Employer	Location	Number of Employees*	Product or Service
State University of New York at Cobleskill	Cobleskill	566	Higher education.
Schoharie County Government	Entire County	380	Government services.
Cobleskill-Richmondville Central Schools	Cobleskill	347	Public school district.
Wal-Mart Distribution Center	Sharon Springs	290	Distributor for Wal-Mart stores.
Schoharie County ARC	Schoharie	250	Employment services for mentally retarded/disabled.
Wal-Mart Super Center Store	Cobleskill	230	Department store.
Bassett Hospital of Schoharie County	Cobleskill	200	Healthcare services.
Schoharie Central Schools	Schoharie	200	Public school district.
Middleburgh Central Schools	Middleburgh	199	Public school district.
Price Chopper Supermarket	Cobleskill	185	Supermarket providing food and general merchandise.
New York Power Authority	Blenheim	160	Government services.
Eden Park Nursing Home	Cobleskill	165	Long term care nursing home.
Camp Summit Correctional Facility	Summit	134	Government services/correctional facility.
Kintz Plastics Inc.	Cobleskill	130	Manufacturer of printed garments like t-shirts and hats.
Best Western of Cobleskill	Cobleskill	85	Hotel and conference center services.
Mill Services	Cobleskill	75	Wood Products
Gilboa-Conesville Central Schools	Gilboa	74	Public school district.
Sharon Springs Central Schools	Sharon Springs	71	Public school district.
Jefferson Central Schools	Jefferson	54	Public school district.
Eckerd	Cobleskill	51	Retail prescription drug and general merchandise store.

Note: Number of employees may include full time, part-time, and temporary or seasonal employment.

* Based on the 1998 Full-time Employment figures.

Source: Schoharie County Chamber of Commerce, "Employment in Schoharie County," Largest Public and Private Employers, 2002.

Land Use Regulation

In New York State land use regulation is an optional exercise of discretionary authority delegated to the most local units of local government – the cities, towns and villages. Typical land use regulatory tools available to municipalities include zoning regulations which control the type of land use; subdivision regulations which govern the division of real property for sale or use; site plan regulations which govern the arrangements of buildings or improvements in the development of specific properties; and specialized regulations to protect unique community assets such as aquifers, or to regulate specific types of land uses such as mobile homes. The county role in land use regulation is limited to one of coordination under provisions of §239 of the General Municipal Law. The County Planning Commission meets monthly to review new laws/comprehensive plans/projects in the County and can use their advisory capacity to help the municipalities mitigate hazards in planning and new construction. Table 4 provides information concerning the status of land use regulations in each of the municipalities in Schoharie County.

All municipalities in the County have participated in the National Flood Insurance Program since the 1980s. Construction standards for structures in the mapped 100-year floodplain or floodway have been regulated through flood damage prevention laws since this time. Each municipality has a designated floodplain administrator and proper training of the administrators continues to be a problem. As with many municipalities, most development in Schoharie County villages and hamlets occurred in areas where building and transportation access was easiest, commonly the flat, easily accessible floodplain. The Village of Middleburgh and the Village of Schoharie predominately developed in the Schoharie Creek floodplain. To a lesser extent, the Village of Cobleskill and Village of Esperance have some development in the floodplain. Schoharie County received new countywide digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps in early 2004 and all 22 municipalities adopted the maps and updated flood damage prevention laws by April 2, 2004.

Some communities have used local land use regulations to limit development in the floodplain. For example, in 2004 the Town of Middleburgh adopted a new zoning amendment requiring 20 acres for newly created lots in the floodplain. Much of the land in the Town is predominately agricultural and classified as a New York State agricultural district, but some commercial development pressure on the edge of the Village of Middleburgh has been felt over the last decade, including the construction of a commercial bank. The 20 acre lot size will help ensure that the predominate use of the land remains agricultural and that any new development will be sparse. In fact, a large farm in the floodplain, commonly referred to as “Pindar Flats” was listed for sale in 2005 and is impacted by the 20 acre lot size requirement. This will help limit potential flood damages and emergency operations in the Town of Middleburgh. The Village and Town of Cobleskill zone some floodplain portions of the Cobleskill Creek as Land-Conservation limiting uses to agricultural and recreational.

Table 4 shows that of the 22 towns and villages in Schoharie County, all but three have written comprehensive plans. All but three municipalities have local regulations governing the subdivision of land. Twelve have zoning regulations in force that govern the minimum size and use of properties in the community, while one is in the process of being developed. Only five have site plan reviews in place. In addition to these mentioned, there are six municipalities in Schoharie County that have a homesite law. A homesite law is similar to a zoning law in that it regulates area requirements (setback and acreage) and some minor uses.

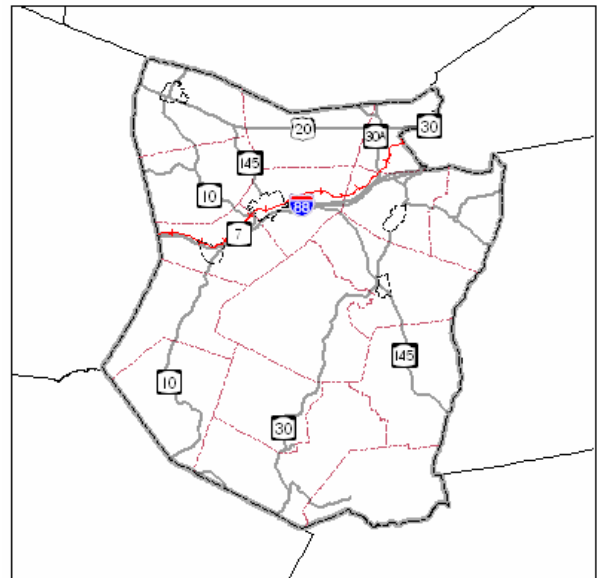
TABLE 4
LAND USE PLANS AND REGULATIONS – 2005
Schoharie County Towns and Villages

Town or Village	Written Comprehensive Plan	Subdivision Regulations	Zoning Ordinance	Site Plan Review	Homesite Law/ Other Regulations
Schoharie County					
Blenheim T	No	No	No	No	Homesite Law Homesite Law
Broome T	Yes	Yes	No	No	
Carlisle T	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
Cobleskill T	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Cobleskill V	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Conesville T	Yes	Yes	No	No	Homesite Law Homesite Law
Esperance T	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Esperance V	Yes	No	Pending	No	
Fulton T	Yes	Yes	No	No	
Gilboa T	Yes	Yes	No	No	
Jefferson T	In Process	Yes	No	No	Homesite Law Homesite Law
Middleburgh T	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Middleburgh V	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Richmondville T	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Richmondville V	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Schoharie T	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Schoharie V	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Seward T	No	Yes	Yes	No	
Sharon T	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Homesite Law Homesite Law
Sharon Springs V	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Summit T	Yes	Yes	No	No	
Wright T	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	

Source: Schoharie County Planning Department, 2006

Transportation

Major east-west transportation routes in the County include Interstate 88, U.S. Route 20, NYS Route 7, and NYS Route 443. Canadian Pacific rail has freight service through Esperance, Schoharie, Cobleskill and Richmondville. No passenger rail services the County. Major north-south transportation routes include NYS Route 10, NYS Route 30, NYS Route 30A, and NYS Route 145 (see individual municipal maps). All intersections are at-grade and several railroad crossings are also at-grade. According to NYDOT average daily traffic counts, the busiest State Route in the County is NYS Route 7 through the Village of Cobleskill with an average of 16,248 vehicles per day. NYS Route 7 is the only east/west route in downtown Cobleskill. In comparison, I-88 (a four lane divided highway) has an average daily count of 10,000 –11,000 vehicles. The busiest County Roads are Mineral Springs Road and Barnerville Road (in the Village of Cobleskill) with approximately 2,300 and 3,900 vehicles per day respectively. There are no commercial airports in the County. The County relies heavily on the services around the City of Albany and Schenectady for passenger rail and air services.



Picture 3 –
Schoharie County Transportation

Schoharie County Mitigation Projects

All of the mitigation projects undertaken to date in Schoharie County reduce the impacts of flooding. Approximately 100 floodplain acres have been acquired in the County and the land protected as open space. Five homes have been elevated in the County. A list of projects completed or ongoing since 1996 include:

Town of Blenheim – Home Acquisition

One home was acquired in the floodplain of the Schoharie Creek after 5 feet of water impacted the first floor living space of a home in January 1996. This project is complete and 1 acre of land in a frequently flooded portion of Blenheim is now open space. The elderly resident moved to a group home facility outside of the County. HMGP funds. Total cost - \$18,000.

Another HMGP project to purchase a flood prone, single family home on the banks of the Schoharie Creek is under review in 2006.

Town of Broome – Catskill Creek Home Acquisition

One home was acquired in the floodplain of the Catskill Creek after flood damage occurred twice to the home in 2000 (picture on cover). The project is complete and 3.5 acres of land is open space. The residents relocated in the Town of Broome. HMGP funds. Total cost - \$51,000.

Town of Esperance – Home Elevation

3 homes were elevated resulting in first floor living space approximately 1 foot above the base flood elevation. 2 homes are located in the area referred to as “Priddle Camp” and 1 home is located on Cripplebush Creek. Utilities were also raised. This project is complete. HMGP/NYDEC funds. Total cost - \$79,000.

Another HMGP project to elevate 4 more homes is under review in 2006.

Town of Esperance – Fly Creek Restoration

This ongoing project utilizes Environmental Protection Funds through the NY Department of Environmental Conservation. The project involves stabilizing banks and altering the channel of Fly Creek where several properties and septic systems are severely eroding during high water events.

Town of Fulton – Home Acquisition

This project involved purchasing and demolishing approximately 12 homes and over 32 acres of land along Schoharie Creek. The homes were substantially damaged in January 1996. One historically significant home was archived and relocated to high ground in Delaware County (picture at right shows dismantling of home). This project is complete. HMGP/NYDEC funds. Total cost - \$524,000.



Town of Fulton – Redling Road Drainage

This project involved installing new larger box culverts under a frequently flooded road and paving a small section of the road to reduce erosion and road repair costs. This project is complete. HMGP funds.

Town of Fulton – Pleasant Valley Home Acquisition

This ongoing project will purchase one home and ¼ acre that is threatened by ground subsidence and stream bank failure. HMGP funds. Approximate cost - \$100,000.

Town of Gilboa – Home Acquisition/Road Relocation/Church and Town Hall Relocation

This project was completed as 3 separate projects and is the largest mitigation project completed in the County to date. Several residences along Stryker Road that were damaged in January 1996 were purchased and demolished. A County Road was relocated out of the floodplain and an historic church and town hall were relocated to higher ground (picture at right). This project is complete. HMGP/NYDEC funds. Total cost – 1 million

Town of Middleburgh – Home Acquisition

1 home near NYS Route 30 in an area of repetitive flooding was purchased and demolished after January 1996 flooding. This home was also flooded in 1987. This project is complete. HMGP funds. Total cost – \$63,000.

Town of Middleburgh – Home Elevation

1 home was elevated along Huntersland Creek. HMGP/NYDEC funds. Total cost – \$40,000.

Village of Middleburgh – Home Acquisition

2 repetitive loss properties homes on Baker Avenue were purchased and demolished. The land is now utilized as open space and a gravel parking lot for a neighboring school. HMGP/NYDEC funds. Total cost - \$103,000.

Another HMGP project to purchase 5 flood prone, single family homes on Baker Avenue is under review in 2006.



Village of Middleburgh – Home Elevation

1 historic home was elevated in the floodplain of Schoharie Creek (picture at left). Homes in the general vicinity experience flood waters at least once a decade. HMGP funds. Total cost - \$60,000.

Town of Sharon – Bowmaker Pond Restoration

This project restored an historical recreation area and wetland. In order to alleviate drainage problems in the Village of Sharon Springs, a diversion culvert was installed

by NYSDOT to redirect water to West Creek and away from a problem drainage area. This project was funded with several grants, NYSDOT, and volunteer work and was completed in 2002.

Schoharie County Early Warning System/Flood Education

Primarily for floods, the County installed an early warning system that will also be utilized in the future for various hazard scenarios. The mapping component of the system is useful for mitigation planning, evacuation route planning, and shelter location identification. While it is a completed project, the early warning system is still being modified and improved.

Flood awareness, training and education are a major ongoing component of this project. Funding was provided by NYSEMO/NYDEC. The County produced a 30-minute flood education video (news article – Appendix E) to run annually on local cable stations and distributed to schools and libraries in the County. Due to emergency issues surrounding a New York City owned dam in southern Schoharie County, an audible warning system and advanced call system are being developed in 2006. Additionally, using NYDEC funds, the County installed 61 signs
Schoharie County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan – May 2006



Sign in Village of Cobleskill near Cobleskill Creek

at locations where roads intersect special flood hazard areas or at municipal boundaries (picture at right). The signs state “Flood Zone Regulation in Effect” and have been useful in prompting questions from the general public about flood issues.